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LARSEN, HAROLD T.
FAMILY RECORDS, DONALD JOHN
KING (1931) AND ROBERT JAY
(1936)

Allen County Public Library
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Family Records

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DONALD JOHN KING (1931)

and

ROBERT JAY KING (1936)

"There ~~in~~ in the West they would pause
and build. Their sons would go on and on till
they would pause and build; and their sons and
their sons, in a multitude ever multiplying, meet-
ing other streams of sons and going on, gathering
all races of man into one people, one huge delib-
erate irresistible tide flooding westward till it
bound the seas together". (Rupert Hughes in
"Stately Timber")

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Compiled by
Harold T. Larson
Manhasset, N. Y.
1939

GENEALOGY COLLECTION
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*Presented by
Florence Hilliard
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K I N G

family

Coat-of-arms

The coat of arms of this branch of the family has not as yet been authenticated. Fairbairn's "The Book of Crests" shows several and one of the current(1939) issues of AMERICANA contains one coat of arms with crest. MEDIA RESEARCH describes one coat-of -arms as follows:

Arms.-- "Sable, on a chevron or, between three crosses crosslet of the last, three escallops of the first."

Crest.--"A cubit arm in armor per pale or and sable, the gauntlet wholly of the last grasping a broken spear proper in bend, sinister point to the sinister"

INTRODUCTION

Systems for the classification of genealogical data are almost as numerous as the genealogists — amateur and professional — who advance them. The present system has any virtue or novelty, it is, perhaps in its effort, to put all the family records that contribute genes into the personality of any one individual. In other words, in recording the descendants of a given ancestor, one finds himself one of perhaps thousands of individuals. This does not represent the genealogy of a single contributory name. But it is well known that the number of one's progenitors increases astoundingly, even ten generations (128) back. The present outline and system should be adequate to classify all information concerning the family, of whatever size, name in relation to name; family in relation to family.

In the genealogy (of which there are several in this work), the compiler has abandoned the commonest form — the line diagram — as being too difficult to expand and he offers an outline claimed to have several advantages over others. The numbering classification was original with the compiler; at least he thought so until, in 1925, he discovered that the same numerical form was used by the Huntington Family Association (The Huntington Family of America; printed for the Huntington Family Association in 1905 by Joel Monsell Sons; Hartford, Conn; N. Y. Lib; APV). However, the Huntington family has used it only in classifying individual biographies.

One of its most important uses is in compiling an outline (see Capron Family Outline). The uses of this system can best be demonstrated by a few typical examples referring to this (Capron Family) outline.

Example 1.— Donald John King wishes to trace his Capron Ancestors backward as far as possible. On page 31 of the Capron outline (see Capron Index) Donald finds his number to be 1.4.7.1.3.0.6.3.1.1. The last numeral denotes that he was the first born in his family. Dropping this numeral, he finds that 1 refers to his mother, whose maiden name was Ruth Virginia Hilliard. Again the remaining number is 1, indicating that his mother likewise was the first born. Once more he drops the last numeral and looks for that number, his grandmother, the third to be born in her family — and so on, dropping one number until only the one number remains, back to Banfield Capron.

Example 2.— The converse of Example 1; If Donald King knows his classification number, he can begin at 1 of the outline, and write his genealogy quickly, as follows: 1 is Banfield Capron; 1.4. is Banfield's fourth child, Hannah Capron (page 28); 1.4.7. is Hannah's seventh child, Margaret Aldrich (page 30); and so on, number by number and name by name, to 1.4.7.1.3.0.6.3.1.1. which is Donald John King in the Capron Genealogy.

Example 3.— Donald King, in talking to ^{his father} a very old man named Frederick L. Cook, discovers that both of them are descendants of Banfield Capron. With the help of the Capron Index, he discovers Frederick L. Cook on Page 33 (Capron outline) and writes the classification number — 1.4.7.2.2.6.1.1. By noting that 1.4.7. is common to both of them he learns that 1.4.7. (Margaret Aldrich) is their latest common ancestor — Donald, seven generations removed, (seven digits after 1.4.7.) and Mr. Cook five generations removed.

Example 4. — Donald has a boon companion whose name, say, is William Byron Fletcher. In the Capron Index he finds this surname mentioned in two places, pages 10 and 38. By turning to these pages in the outline he can write two classification numbers— 1.1.2.4.3.2. and 1.4.9.1.1.2.3. He learns further that the first reference (which has the number 1 (Banfield) as the common ancestor with his own) denotes that one of the Fletchers is a descendant of Banfield Capron.

ron (1.1.2.4.3.2.), born in 1811, married Abraham Fletcher and had three children: Benjamin Franklin (1840), Joseph (1843) and Harriet Emily (1845). The second Florence (which has Hannah Capron as a common ancestor) denotes that one Charles V. N. Baird (b. 1824) m. Martha Jane Fletcher and had four children. Bill Fletcher takes this information home to his father and discovers that his grandfather was Benjamin Franklin Fletcher (b. 1840), whose father was Abraham Fletcher.

Example 5.- Donald can then write Bill's genealogy, adding all new names and inserting them in the proper place in his book, as follows:

1. Banfield Capron m. Elizabeth Callender
- 1.1. Banfield Capron m. Hannah Jenckes
- 1.1.2. Charles Capron m. Mary Scott
- 1.1.2.4. Charles Capron m. Jehoshabel Boyce
- 1.1.2.4.3. Sally Dyer Capron m. Murdock Taft
- 1.1.2.4.3.2. Harriet Emily Taft m. Abraham Fletcher
- 1.1.2.4.3.2.1. Benjamin Franklin Fletcher m. Sally Bush*
- 1.1.2.4.3.2.1.4. Jeremiah Fletcher* m. Marian Thorpe*
- 1.1.2.4.3.2.1.4.2. Thomas Fletcher- m. Irene Coleman*
- 1.1.2.4.3.2.1.4.2.1. William Byron Fletcher*

Fictitious names used for demonstration.

Example 6.- The number of digits in Examples 4 and 5 are also significant in denoting the number of generations. Donny King and Bill Fletcher both have 10 digits in their Capron Classification numbers, indicating the same number of generations back to their common ancestor, Banfield Capron. Other uses of this system will become apparent with use.

Standard information in a biography.- In a personal genealogy of this nature, detailed biographies are written only of those in direct lineal descent to Donald King. Exceptions may be brothers and sisters, aunts, uncles and cousins, and possibly, granduncles. If possible the compiler should attempt to collect the following minimum standard information for each biography (not for the outline):

1. Full name (first name, middle name or names, and surname);
2. Number in the order of birth
3. Full names of father and mother
4. Date of birth
5. Birthplace
6. Date and place of marriage
7. Officiating minister
8. Full name of wife and of wife's parents and ancestors
9. Physical characteristics (height, weight, color of eyes and hair, etc.)
10. Date and place of death, if any
11. Cause of death
12. burial place
13. All other biographical material, of whatever nature, including incidents, adventures, achievements, etc.

14 *For persons whose names have been completely recorded, add dates.*
 Order of Genealogies.- The first genealogy in a family record will be that of the patronym KING. In the next generation back one name terminates, HILLIARD, and that genealogy will follow KING. In the second generation back two names terminate, and these will be arranged JORGEHSON followed by THOMPSON. In the third generation back there will be four new names terminating, only two of which are now known. These will be arranged; REDDY, UNKNOWN, UNKNOWN and FELKER. And so on, backward as far as names in direct descent can be identified.

Acknowledgement.- The sources consulted in the preparation of this family record are given in the research and pertaining to each genealogy. Except for the very considerable data secured directly from individuals, most of the information has been secured from books available at the Genealogical Branch of the New York Public Library. The Capron Genealogy, for the most part is taken from "A genealogy of the Descendants of Banfield Capron" by Frederick Holden. Except for the biographies of the direct descendants of Donald John King and Robert Jay King, the Capron outline herein is not so complete as Holden's. All the names that Holden gives, however, are included herein and thoroughly indexed. This index can be used in tracing names in Holden's book, as well.

This book is to be regarded as a "Clue Book", in which every effort has been made to be faithful and accurate. One should always be prepared to question genealogical information, however, and in the present instance the compiler is prepared to acknowledge lapses since there has been little opportunity to "check and double check". Names given in the index need not necessarily be significant except as clues to the searcher. For example when the surname Lafayette occurs as a middle name it is indexed although the name may have been given merely as a matter of sentiment or patriotism. On the other hand, such surnames used as middle names may have a family significance, and so the compiler has included for their value as clues. Likewise, place names are indexed for their clue value.

Correction: Add to biography of CAMPBELL CA on (1.)

" Donald King and Robert King are descendants of Sanfield Capron through: Hannah Capron (1808), Margaret Aldrich, Edward Thompson, Olney Thompson, Edw. Thompson, William B. Thompson, Cora Howard Thompson, Florence E. Thompson, Ruth Virginia Hilliard,"

The name

K I N G

Quoting MEDIA RESEARCH:

"Although the name of KING does not necessarily signify that its bearer is a descendant of royalty, the derivation and meaning of the word indicate that those who were first so named were leaders and smaller rulers, or sometime the associates of rulers. For instance, a name may have originated from the phrase "William, the King's" later shortened to "William King". The etymological basis for the name is found in many languages. Thus, it is KONTIG in German; in Danish, KONG; in Welsh, CUN; and in Saxon, CYNG. In English the name is so widespread that it seems plain that there must be many family lines by that name which are ~~not~~ ^{not} connected by blood.

Various spellings of the name still in use, though rather uncommon, are; KYNGE, KYNG, CINGE, and KINGE.

Probably the earliest bearers of the name to be mentioned in a documentary way were Richard le KYNG and his cousin, HERLEWIN KYNG. Their names appear in the English Calendar of the Close Rol s for the year 1308. About the year 1300 a KING (or KING) family lived near Ugborough, Devonshire; evidence of this fact is found in a deed to a building and land which was executed in that year in that locality by one ROGER KING.

Devonshire is the first English County in which the KINGS flourished; and to this day they are associated more with that locality than with any other part of England. Several noble families of Ireland also bear the name; it is, however, the opinion of experts in the field of family history that these families were originally from England.

One important branch of the Irish KINGS is that founded by Sir JOHN KING (d. 1637), Irish administrator, who came of a family formerly seated at Feathercock Hall, near Northallerton, Yorkshire. To him Queen Elizabeth granted a lease of the abbey of Boyle, County Roscommon, in 1559; and under James I he received grants of lands in twenty-one different counties. By his wife Catherine, daughter of Robert Drury, he had six sons, the eldest of whom was Sir ROBERT KING (1599-1637), Irish soldier and statesman. A younger son, Edward (1612-1637), was an intimate friend of Milton. The eldest son of Sir Robert King was John King, first Lord Kingston (d. 1676).

Edward King, who was born at Stukole, County Huntingdon, England, in 1577, was elected a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1593, and was consecrated Bishop of Elphin in 1611. He acquired landed property and built a castle at Elphin, where he was buried in 1638. The family of Sir Gilbert King, Bart., of Charlestown, and the family of King of Ballylin, King's County, Ireland, are descended from Edward King.

William King, Esq., of Staunton Court, County Hereford, ancestor of the Kings of Staunton Park, County Hereford, was the son of William King, Esq., who was buried at Staunton-on-arrow in 1722, and who was the grandson of Peter King, who was buried there in 1700.

Robert King (d. 1857), believed to have been the son of William King of Thames, Oxfordshire, yeoman, who was living in 1508, was the first Bishop of Oxford. His brother, William King of Thames and Worminghall, Buckinghamshire, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Williams of Burghfield, Berkshire. Robert King's grand-nephew, John King, was Bishop of London; The latter's eldest son was Henry King (1592-1688, Bishop of Chichester.)

King Family
(outline)
King (about 1805)

A		King (about 1805)
A.x		King (probably before 1824)
A.y	<u>Mortimer</u>	King (about 1826) m. (a Roman Catholic girl)
A.y.1	<u>Dominick</u>	King (1845) m. Bridget Reddy
A.y.1.1.	<u>Anthony</u>	King
A.y.1.2.	<u>Delia</u>	King m. Patrick Hannigan
A.y.1.2.1.	<u>Patrick</u>	Hannigan
A.y.1.2.2.	<u>James</u>	Hannigan
A.y.1.2.3.	<u>Martin</u>	Hannigan
A.y.1.2.4.	<u>Agnes</u>	Hannigan m. Harry Mayer
A.y.1.2.4.1.	<u>Patricia</u>	Mayer
A.y.1.2.4.2.		Mayer
A.y.1.2.5.	<u>Mary</u>	Hannigan m. Jack Dempsey
A.y.1.2.5.1.		Dempsey
A.y.1.2.5.2.		Dempsey
A.y.1.2.6.	<u>Dominick</u>	Hannigan
A.y.1.3.	<u>Dominick</u>	King m. Anna Jorgensen
A.y.1.3.1.	<u>Josephing</u>	King m. Carlton C. Senderson
A.y.1.3.2.	<u>Donald</u>	King m. Virginia Hilliard
A.y.1.3.2.1.	<u>Donald John</u>	King (1931)
A.y.1.3.2.2.	<u>Robert Jay</u>	King (1936)
A.y.1.3.3.	<u>Charles</u>	King m. Mildred
A.y.1.3.3.1.	<u>Charles Andrew</u>	King (1938)
A.y.1.4.	<u>Mortimer</u>	King m. Mary Foley
A.y.1.4.1.	<u>Clair</u>	King
A.y.1.4.2.	<u>Margaret</u>	King
A.y.1.4.3.	<u>Josephine</u>	King
A.y.1.5.	<u>Edward</u>	King

2.1.

Katherine Mc Lane

2.2.

Owen Mc Lane

3.

King (a Boy) m.

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